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galls. He states that if a dissection be made of one of the weevil galls on the bulb of the turnip, the second or third slice will show the outer foliations, exactly similar to those of the root buds. When the centre has been reached, where the maggot will be found, there will also be found a vascular pencil running up from a medullary ray in the bulb, and bearing on its top a bud of the same description as that produced by a ray running out from a root. The insertion of the insect's ovipositor brings a medullary ray into action, producing a tuberculated bud, and it is only the bud which the larva feeds upon. The author thinks the growth of a bud is an intelligible cause of the growth of a gall, but that we can infer nothing from the injection of a fluid. These statements seem to merit further examination, for if "oak-spangles," button-galls, and a host of like productions are really leaf-buds, they are certainly developed in very abnormal situations.

§ 323. **Washingtonia**.—The name *Washingtonia*, which was proposed by Kellogg to displace Lindley's *Wellingtonia*, and both of which had to give way before Endlicher's *Sequoia*, is now proposed for a Palm which has hitherto been referred to two different genera. This Palm, first known as *Brahea filifera* and then as *Pritchardia filifera*, is believed by Mr. Hermann Wendland (*Botanische Zeitung*), to possess sufficient differences to constitute it a species of a genus different from that of *Pritchardia*, and which he would name, as above stated, *Washingtonia*.

§ 324. **Peteris aquilina**, *var. caudata* is frequent in Southern New Jersey and Delaware.

**Cyperus ovalaris**, *var. cylindricus* (*Mariscus cylindricus*, Ell.), is the prevailing form in Southern New Jersey and southward throughout the Delaware peninsula. WM. M. CANBY.

§ 325. **Notes from New Jersey**.—On Saturday I noticed some very large trees of *Sassafras* on the road from West Orange to Livingston. I measured the largest one and found it three feet in diameter three feet above the ground, towards which it increased rapidly in size.

The following plants have recently been found in Franklin: *Floerkea proserpinacoides*, Willd.; a double and rose-tinted variety of *Rubus villosus*, Ait.; *Pogonia verticillata*, Nutt.; *Conopholis Americana*, Wallroth; *Medicago maculata*, Willd.; and a dwarf variety of *Azalea viscosa*, L. [*var. nitida*?]. Of this variety I found no specimen over a foot high, but the flowers were larger than any I have ever seen in the typical form. In Bloomfield: *Nasturtium sylvestre*, R. Br., and *Leucothoe racemosa*, Gray. In Montclair: *Obolaria Virginica*, L.; *Cypripedium parviflorum*, Salisb.; *Monotropa Hypopitys*, L., and *Silene inflata*, Smith.

The *North Jersey Botanical Club* was formed on May 7th, and has already resulted in the introduction of the study into several schools. *President*, H. H. Rusby; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Miss Grace E. Cooley, Bloomfield; *Executive Committee*, Charles M.